



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DEFINITION OF "HONESTY."—In *State v. Snover* (N. J.), 43 Atl. 1059, defendant was indicted for rape upon a female under the age of consent. The defendant offered to prove his reputation for "morality, virtue and honesty in living," but the evidence was rejected as immaterial. On appeal this was held to be error, and Garrison, J., in the course of his opinion, thus traces the meaning of the word "honesty":

"The contention of the State was that the question put to the defendant's witness went outside of the issue, in that it called for his reputation for 'honesty in living,' which, it was argued, referred only to financial probity, hence was not germane to an issue that turned upon sexual laxity.

"This distinction, which is not suggested by the objection, is not well founded in fact. The word 'honesty,' from the Latin '*honestus*,' is essentially a word that takes its meaning from its context. Primarily it means 'suitable,' 'becoming' or 'decent'—meanings that obviously lend themselves to divers contexts. In moneyed transactions it means financial integrity; in affairs of State it means loyalty; in matters of friendship it means steadfastness; and so on. In sexual relations it imports chastity. This is an accepted signification.

"In Webst. Int. Dict. it is said to mean 'chastity, modesty.'

"As early as 1385 Chaucer so used it, saying:

"Why lyked me thy yellow heer to see
More than the boundes of myn honestie?"

"In 1621, Burton, in the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, wrote: 'It was commonly practiced in Diana's Temple for women to go barefoot over hot coals to try their honesties.'

"Shakespeare constantly so used it; notably in the phrase: 'Wives may be merry, and yet honest too.' *Merry Wives*, IV, 2.

"In 1661, Pepys, in the *Diary* of August 11th, gives it in this sense.

"In 1711, Steele, in the *Spectator*, No. 118, par. 2, says: 'The maid is honest, and the man dares not be otherwise.'

"In Fletcher and Rowley's *Maid of the Mill* it is said: 'Her honesty was all her dower.'

"In 1749, Fielding, in *Tom Jones*, XV, VIII, writes: 'Miss Nancy was, in vulgar language, soon made an honest woman.'

"And Scott, in *St. Ronan's Well*, ch. 25, gives it a like meaning.

"The only conclusion from these citations is that common usage has given to the word 'honesty' the meaning of sexual propriety when the context so requires. In the question put to the witness, the expression 'honesty in living' was directly coupled with 'morality and virtue.'"

BANKS AND BANKING—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. Defendant bank issued to the plaintiff a certificate of deposit in the usual form, payable to the depositor or his order "on the return of this certificate properly indorsed." Upon presentation, the period of limitation having elapsed—reckoning from the date of issue—payment was refused. In an action to enforce payment, it was *Held*, That the rule that a debt payable "on demand" is due at once, does not apply, and the statute of limitations did not begin to run until actual demand made. *Hillsinger v. Georgia Railroad Bank* (Ga.), 33 S. E. 985.

"The real inquiry" said Lumpkin, P. J., "is, what construction should be